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MISCELLANEOUS.

STATE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF THE YEAR 1847.

"The Quarterly Returns are obtained from 117 Districts, sub-divided into 582 Sub-Districts. *Thirty-six* Districts are in the Metropolis, and the remaining 81 comprise, with some agricultural Districts, the principal towns and cities of England. The population was 6,612,800 in 1841."

The returns of the last quarter indicate no improvement in the state of the public health: 51,585 deaths were registered; which is 6,745 above the average of the season.

The annexed Table shows that the mortality was below the average in the spring quarters of 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, and 1846, and above the average in the spring quarters of 1839, 1840, but to nothing like the extent observed in 1847.

	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847
Deaths Registered in the June quarters of 9 years	41,244	42,074	39,133	38,569	40,343	38,977	40,847	43,734	51,585
Deaths which would have been registered if the mortality had been uniform, and the numbers had increased from 1839 at the rate of 1·75 per cent. annually..	39,029	39,712	40,407	41,115	41,834	42,566	43,311	44,069	44,840
Unhealthy Seasons Difference above the calculated number..	2,215	2,362	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,745
Healthy Seasons. Difference below the calculated number..	..	..	1,274	2,546	1,491	3,589	2,464	335	..

The deaths in the quarter ending June 30th, have, in the last four years, been 38,997, 40,847, 43,734, and 51,585. The mortality showed a disposition to rise in the same quarter last year; and in the remarks appended to the returns, the necessity of active measures to avert the impending ravages of disease was insisted on, unfortunately without producing up to the present time any practical effect. The deaths, which in the four quarters ending June, 1846, were 36,153, 39,321, 43,850, and 43,734, became 51,427, 53,093, 56,105, and 51,585, in the four following quarters, which ended on the 30th of June last. Common cholera was fatal; scurvy prevailed more or less all over the country, from the want of vegetable food, the potato having failed; all food became scarce and dear; typhus broke out, is still epidemic, and shows no sign of decline. To add to the calamities of the country, the poor of Ireland, dying of starvation, and consumed by fever, were cast on the coast of England, and are now lodged in the crowded, filthiest parts of the most insalubrious cities, or in workhouses and hospitals provided by English parishes. The deaths in the twelve months, ending June 30th, were 212,210. The average of the seven preceding years was 165,831. Add 7·19 per cent. for incease of population, and the average applicable to 1847 is 177,700. The excess on the year was thus 34,000 deaths.

Deaths Registered in the Quarters ending

	1839–40	1840–41	1841–42	1842–43	1843–44	1844–45	1845–46	1846–47
September	37,317	39,498	36,058	39,409	36,953	38,933	36,153	51,427
December	41,740	44,186	39,292	39,662	42,607	44,081	39,321	53,093
March	46,376	46,967	44,903	43,748	46,136	49,949	43,850	56,105
June	42,074	39,133	38,569	40,343	38,977	40,847	43,734	51,585
Deaths in the year	167,507	169,784	158,822	163,162	164,673	173,810	163,058	212,210

These districts, however, including nearly all the towns of England, are always unhealthy in their natural state. The mortality is not more than 18 in 1000 in many districts and entire counties where the population is far from being in a favourable condition; and after every allowance has been made, if the ages of the inhabitants be taken into account, the mortality should certainly not exceed two per cent.; at which rate, as the population was about 7,274,900, the deaths in the year, June, 1846—47, would have been 145,498, or less by 32,200, than the average, 177,700. The excess of mortality in the twelvemonth ending June, 1847, tried by this standard, was 66,712! and that in only one-fourth part of the population of the United Kingdom.

That this insalubrity exists is incontestable; the causes of it are known; and that they admit of removal to a considerable extent is allowed by all who have paid attention to the subject. But it is a long time before the plainest principles can be carried out. When the works are commenced, it will be some years before they can be completed; and as yet nothing has been begun. After Captain Cook had demonstrated that the health of the Navy could be immeasurably improved, thousands of the best seamen had to perish—expeditions to be defeated—millions of pounds expended—thirty years to elapse before anything whatever effectual was done to place the health of the British Navy on a satisfactory footing. So it is to be feared that through the natural obstacles in the way, and the pertinacious opposition of parish vestries, of corporations, and companies, and the enemies of the public health, many times the number who have perished this year—many times 66,712 lives—will fall a sacrifice ere the towns of England enjoy, by the intervention of science, a moderate share of the health which nature confers on the country around them.

In London small-pox has been latterly prevalent; the deaths which were from 3 to 7 weekly in the beginning of the year, amounted at the close of June to 26 in the week. Typhus, which always prevails more or less, killed 58 persons in the last week of June; it was on the increase*. Diarrhœa too was becoming more fatal as the temperature advanced. Purpura and hæmatemesis have both been unusually common. They are probably of the nature of scurvy.

The groundless prejudice against fruit, and the absolute necessity in diet of vegetables containing an acid, as the potato does, were dwelt on before scurvy and its kindred diseases made their appearance. It is true, that fruit when taken to excess produces symptoms, which may be mistaken by persons unacquainted with medicine for common cholera. But beef or mutton in excess will do the same; and the experience of this year has shown more clearly than had ever been shown before, that bread and meat alone are not sufficient to sustain the system in health. Fruit and acid vegetables are an essential part of the food of man; but it appears that the body when duly supplied with the principles it derives from these sources, husbands them up, and can do without the acid diet for some time. The appetite for fruit and pickles is not then without its use, although the chemists have not hitherto explained how vegetable acids subserve nutrition. Without these aliments the blood loses some of its essential properties, and escapes from the vessels in purple spots under the skin, or with more fatal effect into the structure of internal organs.

We may hope that no such cases as the following will occur again in any of the public institutions of the country.

"The mortality of this district (Maidstone, West) is about the average, except at the County Lunatic Asylum, where the deaths have amounted to 17, exactly the same number as were registered in that institution during the March quarter, while the average of the four quarters of 1846 was only 6½. The increase of mortality there is ascribed to the influence of the cold and inclement weather which prevailed during the early months of the year on the infirm and exhausted constitutions of the patients, who form the great proportion of its inmates. Added to which, the want of a due proportion of vegetables, especially potatoes, appears to have impaired their general health; this being manifested by the occurrence of numerous cases of scurvy in the month of March; none of which, however, proved fatal, as they all speedily recovered under a change of diet."

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* Dr. Lynch, whose meritorious exertions in promoting the health of the city were referred to last quarter, has since fallen one of the victims of typhus.

It is painful to read the Registrar's melancholy accounts of the Irish poor, and of the towns on which they have been cast for support. I can only refer to these accounts drawn up without art, by eye witnesses.

The following description of the fever as it appears in Manchester, from Mr. Leigh, the Registrar of Deansgate, is interesting in a medical point of view.

> "The fever is of an exceedingly low type, the subjects of it becoming typhoid, with a dry brown tongue, within a very few hours after the attack. In many, the brain is oppressed from the beginning, the pulse continuing slow (ranging from 70 to 80) throughout, the pupil being large, whilst in some there is great abdominal irritation, vomiting and diarrhœa ushering in the attack. This is followed by great tenderness over the abdomen, intolerance of pressure, and considerable distension from flatus. So far as my own observation has extended, and as far as I can gather from my professional friends, I think it may be stated generally that the mildest treatment has been the most successful. The present epidemic is essentially a famine fever, imported into this country by a class reduced to the lowest condition consistent with the carrying on of the vital processes. In such a state of the system, general derangement takes place, the body lives upon itself, furnishes its own materials for respiration, abnormal products are formed, partly retained and partly eliminated, producing disease in the system which forms them, and communicating it by the eliminated matters to others. Want compels the destitute to live together, whilst the deficiency of water, and the great personal uncleanliness of the Irish poor gives to their sordid skin a morbid coating, and the tainted air they breathe carries its poison abroad, and the well-fed and the wealthy fall victims to the famine they felt not. A better supply of good food, a greater abundance of pure water, the separation of the poor from each other by removing them from the low lodging-houses in which they congregate often to the number of 18 or 20 in a single room, and the inculcation of greater cleanliness by the priesthood of all denominations, will, better than all mere medical treatment, subdue the fever which is now sweeping so many to the grave. The number of certified cases this quarter is considerable (211), still it leaves a large number (151) to have had no scientific or skilled assistance during the illness that has proved fatal to them. The medical officers of the Union and of the Children's Dispensaries complain that even in most of the certified cases the children were brought to them in a dying condition. To the apathy that prevails respecting their offspring, or to the marvellous confidence in unskilled advice which the poor so generally entertain, must this be attributed. They have a strange belief in intuitive knowledge. My friend, Dr. Howard, I may remark, has informed me that nearly all the cases of fever he has had in the Fever Hospital of this town, have been distinctly maculated."

A considerable number of medical men, as well as some clergymen and relieving officers, have fallen victims of typhus, caught in their attendance on the sick and dying, and in the discharge of their important public duties. The number of medical men who have died of typhus is yet unknown; the Registrar of Great Howard Street, Liverpool, says:

> "Eight Roman Catholic priests have fallen victims to their indefatigable attentions to the poor of their Church, and one clergyman of the Church of England. Another (curate of St. Martin's) nearly fell a sacrifice to the same disease. Indeed, their exemplary conduct in visiting and relieving the sick has been the theme of praise with all. From 10 to 15 persons connected with the relieving department in the parish offices have also died of the fever, taken by them in discharge of their duties."

The members of the medical profession, with the exception of the visiting clergy and a few others, stand alone in the circumstance that they discharge their duty at the risk of life. The heroic conduct of those now alive, and of those who have perished, will, we may hope, not be forgotten by their country.

MORTALITY OF THE COUNTRY.

Quarterly Table of the Mortality in 117 *of the Districts of England* (*including the Principal Towns*), *showing the Number of Deaths Registered in the Quarters ending June of the Four Years* 1844-45-46-47.

Parts of Divisions and Districts.	Population 1841.	Deaths Registered in the Quarters ending June 30th.			
		Years.			
		1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.
Metropolis.*					
West Districts..	301,326	1,802	1,843	1,694	1,724
North Districts..	376,396	2,231	2,177	2,231	2,424
Central Districts	374,759	2,044	2,056	2,032	2,164
East Districts ..	393,247	2,433	2,389	2,372	2,651
South Districts..	502,483	3,087	2,959	3,094	3,398
Total †........	1,948,211	11,597	11,424	11,423	12,361
South Eastern Division.					
Maidstone......	32,310	202	173	165	212
Brighton........	46,742	217	218	302	282
Isle of Wight ..	42,547	191	194	174	198
Portsea Island..	53,036	363	301	375	426
Winchester	23,044	116	139	125	130
Windsor........	20,502	97	96	96	115
Total	218,181	1,186	1,121	1,237	1,363
South Midland Division.					
St. Albans......	17,051	67	83	76	94
Wycombe......	34,150	229	192	129	185
Oxford..........	19,701	77	86	111	80
Northampton ..	28,103	224	251	156	176
Bedford........	31,767	198	180	158	231
Cambridge	24,453	155	147	125	195
Total	155,225	945	939	755	961
Eastern Division.					
Colchester......	17,790	105	126	100	129
Ipswich	25,254	161	178	171	149
Norwich........	61,846	343	406	437	355
Yarmouth......	24,031	127	191	133	100
Total	128,921	736	901	841	733
South Western Division.					
Devizes	22,130	118	108	123	139
Dorchester......	23,380	95	135	108	123
Exeter..........	31,333	186	164	181	187
St. Thomas	47,105	220	231	195	205
Plymouth	36,527	209	225	184	191
Redruth........	48,062	244	214	201	235
Penzance	50,100	221	204	208	240
Bath............	69,232	433	415	393	417
Total	327,869	1,726	1,696	1,593	1,737
Western Division.					
Bristol..........	64,298	424	419	379	400
Clifton..........	66,233	427	375	338	369
Stroud..........	38,920	245	203	182	192
Cheltenham	40,221	191	199	177	216
Hereford........	34,427	207	168	187	208
Shrewsbury	21,529	139	118	132	158
Worcester......	27,130	129	150	139	196
Kidderminster..	29,408	169	279	131	196
Dudley..........	86,028	468	551	596	691
Walsall	34,274	174	180	220	252
Wolverhampton	80,722	457	541	500	847
Wolstanton	32,669	201	228	243	344
Birmingham....	138,187	871	858	842	1,263
Aston	50,928	298	292	269	320
Coventry........	31,028	199	187	164	192
Total	776,002	4,599	4,748	4,499	5,844

Parts of Divisions and Districts.	Population 1841.	Deaths Registered in the Quarters ending June 30th.			
		Years.			
		1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.
North Midland Division.					
Leicester	50,932	332	432	305	329
Lincoln	36,110	180	202	205	211
Nottingham....	53,080	325	322	310	404
Basford........	59,634	358	351	339	384
Derby	35,015	209	206	209	223
Total	234,771	1,404	1,513	1,368	1,551
North Western Division.					
Stockport......	85,672	418	516	621	632
Macclesfield ..	56,018	336	362	438	509
Great Broughton (including Chester)......	49,085	236	291	312	322
Liverpool......	223,054	1,547	1,611	2,098	4,809
West Derby (adjoining Liverpool) ..	88,652	524	584	828	987
Blackburn	75,091	460	525	638	642
Preston........	77,189	463	481	587	627
Rochdale......	60,577	407	466	475	464
Bury	77,496	495	436	531	626
Bolton	97,519	616	643	689	812
Wigan	66,032	486	358	654	668
Prescott	43,739	197	234	284	474
Chorlton	93,736	540	647	705	757
Manchester....	192,408	1,257	1,324	1,611	2,362
Salford	70,228	417	445	539	509
Ashton	173,964	992	1,382	1,460	1,492
Total	1,530,460	9,391	10,305	12,470	16,692
York Division.					
Sheffield	85,076	464	513	852	636
Huddersfield ..	107,140	572	603	731	793
Halifax........	109,175	606	627	807	727
Bradford	132,164	962	1,106	1,208	1,109
Leeds&Hunslet‡	168,667	936	1,177	1,087	1,492
Hull	411,130	229	258	336	301
York	47,779	267	296	293	369
Total	691,131	4,036	4,580	5,314	5,427
Northern Division					
Sunderland	56,226	307	303	452	369
Gateshead	38,747	216	237	283	289
Tynemouth	55,625	256	293	423	398
Newcastle-on-Tyne........	71,850	383	429	597	606
Carlisle........	36,084	197	203	241	433
Cockermouth ..	35,676	166	174	218	288
Kendal	34,694	187	184	212	256
Total	328,902	1,712	1,823	2,426	2,639
Welsh Division.					
Abergavenny ..	50,834	332	352	358	535
Pontypool	25,037	99	150	211	213
Merthyr Tydvil	52,864	560	461	438	585
Newtown	25,958	117	149	132	181
Wrexham......	39,542	219	214	244	263
Holywell	40,787	208	280	220	267
Anglesey	38,105	110	191	205	233
Total........	273,127	1,645	1,797	1,808	2,277
Ditto, exclusive of the Metropolis	4,664,589	27,380	29,423	32,311	39,224
Grand Total..	6,612,800	38,977	40,847	43,734	51,585

* The mortality of the districts of Wandsworth and Lewisham, and sub-district of Hampstead, is included in the above table, in each of the four years, though the deaths in Wandsworth did not appear in the Weekly Metropolitan Returns till 1844; nor those of Lewisham and Hampstead till 1847.

† The last quarter in London ended June 26, 1847.

‡ The former District of Leeds is now divided into the districts of *Leeds* and *Hunslet*, both included in the present return.

MORTALITY OF THE METROPOLIS.

A Table of the Mortality in the Metropolis, showing the Number of Deaths from all Causes, in the Quarters ending June of the Four Years, 1844–45–46–47.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Quarters ending June*.			
	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.
ALL CAUSES	11,471	11,267	11,271	12,361
SPECIFIED CAUSES	11,432	11,231	11,235	12,331
I. Zymotic (or Epidemic, Endemic, and Contagious) Diseases	2,451	1,885	1,787	2,112
SPORADIC DISEASES.				
II. Dropsy, Cancer, and other Diseases of uncertain or variable Seat	1,209	1,193	1,166	1,315
III. Diseases of the Brain, Spinal Marrow, Nerves, and Senses	2,006	1,938	1,987	1,997
IV. Diseases of the Lungs and of the other Organs of Respiration	3,229	3,478	3,487	3,726
V. Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels	378	419	405	515
VI. Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and other Organs of Digestion	847	860	1,012	1,067
VII. Diseases of the Kidneys, &c.	94	125	133	151
VIII. Childbirth, Diseases of the Uterus, &c.	99	150	158	177
IX. Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bones, Joints, &c.	82	85	134	161
X. Diseases of the Skin, Cellular Tissue, &c.	12	25	32	51
XI. Old Age	673	744	491	664
XII. Violence, Privation, and Intemperance	352	329	443	395
I. Small Pox	425	246	87	181
Measles	208	322	163	277
Scarlatina	601	201	177	174
Hooping Cough	361	463	545	392
Croup	126	83	67	50
Thrush	42	45	40	35
Diarrhœa	83	84	153	202
Dysentery	18	17	18	39
Cholera	9	2	9	4
Influenza	28	11	21	23
Ague	3	3	8	11
Remittent Fever	4	7	27	16
Typhus	455	308	364	568
Erysipelas	68	80	78	107
Syphilis	19	13	30	33
Hydrophobia	1	..	..	..
II. Inflammation	7	..	..	..
Hæmorrhage	42	28	30	32
Dropsy	333	329	125	166
Abscess	20	15	16	11
Noma	..	1	2	1
Mortification	46	60	34	29
Purpura	3	4	9	25
Scrofula	43	41	77	73
Cancer	170	151	191	193
Tumour	7	2	..	4
Gout	19	15	16	14
Atrophy	137	136	235	291
Debility	236	242	255	286
Malformations	22	17	47	40
Sudden Deaths†	124	152	129	150
III. Cephalitis	153	144	147	173
Hydrocephalus	497	456	443	407
Apoplexy	294	252	329	317
Paralysis	213	191	246	255
Convulsions	614	641	514	526
Tetanus	7	7	5	3
Chorea	2	3	1	1
Epilepsy	55	49	90	101
Insanity	18	16	29	31
Delirium Tremens	29	23	33	35
Disease of Brain, &c.	124	156	150	148
IV. Laryngitis	17	12	28	47
Quinsey	23	14	16	20
Bronchitis	194	272	510	710
Pleurisy	19	28	40	67
Pneumonia	715	869	705	748
Hydrothorax	67	54	47	50
Asthma	161	203	150	201
Phthisis or Consumption	1,838	1,819	1,850	1,733
Disease of Lungs, &c	195	207	141	150
V. Pericarditis	29	29	20	34
Aneurism	14	11	11	15
Disease of Heart, &c.	335	379	374	466
VI. Teething	165	163	114	120
Gastritis	11	19	20	30
Enteritis	169	143	106	106
Peritonitis	29	37	54	66
Tabes Mesenterica	125	128	202	227
Worms	6	4	22	10
Ascites	17	14	24	23
Ulceration (of Intestines, &c.)	9	32	40	23
Hernia	23	25	28	45
Colic or Ileus	32	31	39	37
Intussusception	7	11	18	22
Stricture	3	6	11	7
Hæmatemesis	10	11	16	20
Disease of Stomach, &c.	74	65	82	85
Disease of Pancreas	1	1	1	..
Hepatitis	22	24	48	55
Jaundice	39	27	30	36
Disease of Liver, &c.	105	117	154	155
Disease of Spleen	..	2	3	..
VII. Nephritis	9	4	11	7
Ischuria	..	..	2	2
Diabetes	3	7	9	7
Cystitis	2	5	11	7
Stone	5	10	7	13
Stricture	16	12	8	11
Disease of Kidneys, &c.	59	87	85	104
VIII. Childbirth	67	104	102	102
Paramenia	3	1	4	4
Ovarian Dropsy	6	8	15	20
Disease of Uterus, &c.	23	37	37	51
IX. Arthritis	1	2	2	4
Rheumatism	27	31	79	84
Disease of Joints, &c.	54	52	53	73
X. Carbuncle	..	3	..	3
Phlegmon	2	2	6	7
Ulcer	7	4	12	24
Fistula	1	5	5	5
Disease of Skin, &c.	2	11	9	12
XI. Old Age	673	744	491	664
XII. Intemperance	13	15	20	13
Privation	6	3	6	12
Violent Deaths	333	311	417	370
Causes not specified	39	36	36	30

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* The mortality of the district of Lewisham, and sub-district of Hampstead, was included in the Metropolitan returns at the commencement of 1847, for the first time. Therefore the deaths for previous years are not contained in the above table. In the Quarters ending June they were respectively (1840) 171; (1841) 172; (1842) 128; (1843) 127; (1844) 126; (1845) 157; (1846) 152.

† Under the head of "sudden deaths" are classed not only deaths described as sudden, of which the cause has not been ascertained or stated; but also all deaths returned by the Coroner in vague terms, such as "found dead," "natural causes," &c., &c.

PRICES OF

Average Contract Prices of the Provisions and Fuel supplied to the Workhouses

Districts marked out by the Registrar-General, and Central Unions contained therein.	Average Weekly Cost per Head of In-door Paupers.			Wheaten Flour per Stone.	Wheaten Bread per 4 lbs.	Meat—Pork, Beef, and Mutton per lb.	Salt Butter per lb.	Cheese per lb.	Potatoes.
	Food.	Clothing.	Food and Clothing.						
Metropolis.	*s. d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*
East London	2 7½	3½	2 11	1 10¾	6	6½	8¼	....	4 0 cwt.
Holborn	2 2½	2¾	2 5¼	2 4	6	5½	6¾	4½	3 6 cwt.
South Eastern Counties.									
Maidstone	2 7½	3½	2 11	2 0½	6	4¼	8½	5	5 0 cwt.
South Stoneham	3 0¾	3½	3 4¼	2 4	7	{ 7¾ 7¼ }	9	6	2 6 cwt.
South Midland Counties.									
Northampton	2 11	5¼	3 4¼	2 1	5	5½	12	6½	....
Cambridge	2 7½	5¼	3 0¾	2 3	6	5¼	10	5	Various.
Eastern Counties.									
Ipswich	2 4	7	2 11	1 10½	6	6	8¾	5	9 0 sack.
South Western Counties.									
Devizes	2 0½	3½	2 4	1 10½	5	4	....	3¾	....
Penzance	2 1¾	2½	2 4¼	2 2	{ 6 5 }	{ 6 5½ }	10½	10	5 0 cwt.
Bath	2 2	2	2 4	1 10¾	5	....	9½	4	10 0 sack.
Western Counties.									
Gloucester	2 5¾	1¾	2 7½	1 10¾	5¼	4¾	12	5¼	7 6 sack.
Wolverhampton	2 11½	2¾	3 2¼	2 0½	6	5¼	10½	6	7 2½ bag.
North Midland Counties.									
Derby	1 10½	7	2 5½	1 11	5½	{ 5¼ 4½ }	13	6	3 0 cwt.
North Western Counties.									
Macclesfield	2 4	....	2 4	2 0½	....	5½	14	6½	6 7½ load.
Bolton	1 8¾	½	1 9¼	2 0½	6¼	5¾	8	6½	11 0 load.
Prescot	2 0½	3½	2 4	....	6	5	10	....	3 0 bushel.
North Eastern Counties.									
Sheffield	2 6¾	4	2 10¾	1 10½	....	5	....	7½	{ 0 11 0 8 } peck.
Huddersfield	2 5¾	2¼	2 8	2 0	....	6¼	12	8	10 0 pack.
Sculcoates	2 7½	12¼	3 7¾	1 9	6	4¾	13	....	0 8 peck.
Northern Counties.									
Gateshead	2 0	5¼	2 5¼	2 2	5¼	5¼	11	6½	4 8 cwt.
Kendal	2 5¾	3½	2 9¼	2 5½	....	4	11¼	6	0 7 stone.
Wales.									
Pembroke	1 10¾	3½	2 2¼	2 4	....	{ 6½ 5½ }	10	4	....
St. Asaph	2 2¼	5¼	2 7½	1 10¾	6	4½	11	....	7 6 hob.

PROVISIONS, FUEL, &c.

of the following Unions, during the Quarter ending at Michaelmas, 1846.

Peas per Quart.	Oatmeal per lb.	Candles per 12 lbs.	Yellow Soap.	Coals per Ton.	Tea per lb.	Sugar per lb.	Milk per Quart.	Miscellaneous Articles.
d.	*d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*d.*	*d.*	
3	1½	4 10½	36 6 cwt.	17 6	3 2½	5¼	2	Table Beer, 5*s.* Barrel.
2¾	1¾	5 0	41 0 cwt.	16 11	3 4	5	....	Porter, 33*s.* Barrel.
....	....	5 0	43 0 cwt.	20 9	3 4	5½	1½	
4½	2½	5 4	0 5 lb.	20 0	3 3	5½	1	Rice, 3*d.* Salt, ¼*d.* Pepper, 1*s.* lb. Beer, 6*d.* gal., Wood, 12*s.* per 100 bavins, Starch, 4½*d.* Gin, 10*s.* gal.
3¼	....	5 0	49 0 cwt.	16 9	3 6	5	1¾	Rice, 24*s.* cwt. Soda, 9*s.* cwt.
2¼	1½	5 3	43 0 cwt.	20 0	3 6	5	....	Suet, 4*s.* stone. Rice, 2¼*d.* lb.
2½	2¼	4 6	42 0 cwt.	18 3	....	....	....	
2½	2¼	5 3	0 5½ lb.	20 0	3 0	5½	....	Beer, 7*d.* gallon.
2¼	2	5 0	46 0 cwt.	17 0	3 4	5¾	....	Fish, 7*s.* cwt.
2¾	2¼	5 0	39 0 cwt.	13 2	3 3	5¼	....	Rice, 20*s.* cwt.
2¼	1¾	5 0	36 0 cwt.	{13 0 {15 0	3 4	5½	....	Bacon, 6¼*d.* lb.
2½	1½	5 0	0 4½ lb.	10 6	3 6	5½	1	Rice, 2*d.* lb. Soft Soap, 20*s.* per 64 lbs.
3	2½	5 6	41 0 cwt.	8 6	4 0	6	....	Rice, 21*s.* cwt.
2½	2¼	5 0	0 4 lb.	10 9	....	....	....	
2½	2¼	....	0 5¼ lb.	8 4	....	....	1	Treacle, 2¾*d.*
3½	2¼	4 10	50 0 cwt.	8 6	....	....	1½	Bacon, 5*d.*
....	1¾	5 0	46 0 cwt.	{ 0 3¼ cwt. }	{5 8 {3 4	5¾	2	Rice, 4*s.* 3*d.* stn. Salt, 2¼*d.* stn.
3¾	1½	5 6	0 5½ lb.	7 0	....	....	....	Treacle, 13*s.* 6*d.* Coffee, 1*s.* 6*d.*
....	2½	6 0	5 9 stone	15 0	....	....	1	
2½	1¾	5 6	41 0 cwt.	11 6 chaldron.	3 10	5¼	....	Coffee, 1*s.* 3*d.* lb.
2½	1¾	5 2	0 4¼ lb.	0 8½ cwt.	3 9	6	1	Rice, 2¼*d.* lb. Coffee, 1*s.* 4*d.* lb. Treacle, 2½*d.*
2½	. ..	5 9	47 0 cwt.	15 10	....	6	1	Barley Meal, 10*s.* cwt. Rice, 3*d.*
4½	1½	5 6	0 4¾ lb.	14 0	3 6	6	2	Rice, 2*d.* lb.

QUARTERLY METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,

Compiled from the Weekly Tables furnished to the Registrar-General by the Astronomer Royal.

1847 Weeks ending	Phases of the Moon.	Mean height of the Barometer from 72 observations, corrected and reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit.	THERMOMETERS.											In the Water of the Thames at Greenwich by the Self-Registering Thermometer read at 9 o'clock.		Difference between the dew point temperature and air temperature.			Difference between the mean temperature of the week, and the mean temperature of the same week on an average of 25 years.	WIND.			The amount of Horizontal movement of the air in each week.	Mean amount of Cloud, 0-10.	Rain in inches [7 days.]	† Deaths at Three Ages, exclusive of violent and sudden‡ Deaths			Deaths from all causes, exclusive of violent and sudden Deaths.
			Highest during the week.	Lowest during the week.	Mean.			Mean of 72 observations weekly.	Dew Point.	Self-Registering.				MEAN.		Mean of 72 differences.	Mean of the greatest on each day, 6 observations.	Mean of the least on each day, 6 observations.		General Direction.	Pressure in lbs. on the square foot.					0 to 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	
					Of the Highest on each day, from 6 observations.	Of the Lowest on each day, from 6 observations.	Difference.		Mean of 72 results.	Highest in the Sun.		Lowest on the Grass.		Of the highest on each day from 7 observations.	Of the lowest on each day from 7 observations.						Greatest pressure in the week.	Mean for the week.							
										During the week.	Mean of 7 observations.	During the week.	Mean of 7 observations.																
		inches	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°				miles						
April 3	Full, Mar. 31st..	29.101	44.4	28.0	43.1	31.2	11·9	36 8	30.7	67.0	58.5	16.8	22.3	45.5	45.1	6.1	12.7	1.8	— 7.0	Var.	4.5	0.2	570	7.4	0.55	355	326	230	912
,, 10	Last qr., April 8th	29.618	57.6	39.4	54.1	42 5	11.6	47 9	39.0	73.0	64 9	29.0	32.8	44.9	44.5	8.9	16.5	2.2	+ 2.1	W&WSW.	15.0	1.1	1345	6.9	0.13	420	349	244	1013
,, 17	New, 15th	22.744	61.0	24.3	50 8	35 4	15.4	42 6	35.0	82.0	67·8	14.5	27.3	46.8	45.9	7.5	14.8	2 0	— 3.6	N.&NNE.	5.3	0.3	650	7 9	0.32	360	343	250	954
,, 24	1st quarter, 22nd	29.816	58.0	31.8	55.7	35.7	20.0	45.5	36.7	87.0	79·8	19.0	24.1	47.5	47.0	8.8	16.6	2.1	— 2.1	N.&E.	2.0	0.0	160	4.8	0.00	355	355	242	952
May 1	Full, April 30th	29.569	59.5	37.0	56.4	42.0	14.4	48.1	40.6	80.0	74.1	26 0	33.8	50.4	49.5	7.5	16.5	1.6	— 1.2	S.W.	10.0	1.1	785	7.7	0.54	369	358	234	962
,, 8	Last qr., May 7th	29.584	62.5	37.7	55.6	42.9	12.7	49.1	43 4	80.0	72.6	28.0	34.4	51.3	50.9	5.7	11.2	0.9	— 4.2	S.	8.0	0.2	—	8.2	0.54	413	328	226	967
,, 15	New, 14th	29.665	68.0	45·1	63.8	48 3	15.5	56 1	49.5	97.3	84.2	32.0	39.6	56.2	54.9	6.6	13.1	0.8	+ 4.6	S.S.W.	3 5	0.2	—	6.8	0.54	379	338	224	941
,, 22	1st quarter, 22nd	29.836	73 3	48·5	67.2	50.0	17.2	58.4	49.9	99·0	86.4	35.7	40.5	59.4	58.3	8 5	15 5	2.8	+ 3.9	S.W.	4.6	0.4	—	6.2	0.14	400	272	201	373
,, 29	,,	29.894	85.3	43.5	74.8	50.3	24.5	63.4	52.3	111.0	99.0	29.2	39 9	65.4	62.4	9.9	20.0	1.7	+ 8 9	S.S.W.	4.0	0.2	—	3.5	0.21	412	314	192	918
June 5	,,	30.223	79 2	49.0	76.6	50.7	25.9	62.3	50.8	114·8	100.2	33.5	38.7	70.0	65.4	11.6	22.5	2.6	+ 5.1	N.N.E.	3.3	0.1	—	3.5	0.00	323	286	142	752
,, 12	,,	29·769	67.0	43.0	63.1	45.7	17.4	54.4	44 7	89.0	82.5	28.0	35.9	66.1	62.3	9 7	18 9	2.1	— 4.2	N.W.	4.5	0.2	—	6.7	0.43	341	290	178	811
,, 19	,,	29.525	66.6	47.4	61.4	50.3	11.1	56.0	50 5	88 5	77.2	38.9	41.5	63.6	60.5	5 5	11.2	0.9	— 4.3	S.S.W.	8.0	0.4	1460	8 2	0.94	386	336	181	903
,, 26	,,	29.620	69.8	46.0	65.3	50.5	14.8	57 8	50.7	92.0	82.0	34.5	43.1	63.9	60.4	7 1	14.4	1.2	— 2.7	S.S.W.	3 5	0 3	1270	7.9	0.25	391	309	175	883
Mean, Highest, or Lowest of the 13 weeks.		29.713	85.3	24.3	60.6	44.3	16.3	52 2	44.1	114.8	79.2	14.5	34 9	56.2	54.3	8.0	15.7	1.7	— 0.4		15.0	0.4	*849	6 6	4.59	4901	4204	2719	11841

* Mean of seven weeks.

† The ages of 14 were not specified in the Returns.

‡ Deaths enumerated under the heads "violent" and "sudden," chiefly consist of cases returned by the Coroner, many of which are registered, not when they occur, but at uncertain periods; and they are, therefore, excluded from this comparison of weeks.

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER DURING THE QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30th, 1847.

By JAMES GLAISHER, ESQ., *of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.*

THE cold weather which prevailed during the whole of the preceding quarter continued with slight exceptions, till the end of the first week in May. On the 9th of this month a period of warm weather set in, and from that day till June 7th, the daily mean temperature at Greenwich exceeded that of the average for the season by 5°6; and it was less than the average on every day from June 7th till the end of the quarter.

The weather during the period from May 9th to June 7th was very remarkable on account of its great heat, and particularly so on Sunday, May 23rd, and on Friday, May 28th. On these days the temperature at Greenwich rose higher than any on record, as occurring in the month of May, and from the numbers in the subjoined Table such appears to have been the case at all parts of the country situated south of the latitude of 54°, except at those places situated in the vicinity of the sea, where the highest readings of the thermometer were from 69° to 74°, whilst at all other places the readings were between 80° and 87°. I believe there is no example on record of such high readings in the month of May.

The mean temperature of the quarter at Greenwich was 53°2, which is 2°0 below that of the corresponding quarter of 1846; 1°3 above that of 1845; 1°8 below that of 1844; and 0°2 above that of the quarter for twenty-five years.

The approximate mean monthly temperatures for other places are shown in the subjoined Table, and they differ but little in each month, from those of Greenwich, at all places south of Durham excepting those situated in the counties of Cornwall and Devonshire. The influence of height, however, is clearly indicated, in lowering the temperature, as at Beckington in Somersetshire, whose height above the level of the sea is estimated at 265 feet; and also that of the neighbourhood of the sea, as at Brighton, Liverpool, and Whitehaven. The north latitude of the last place, however, may also have had some effect in the depression of the temperature.

The monthly mean temperatures of those places in Cornwall and Devonshire in April were above; in May nearly the same, and in June were below those of other places.

This alleviation of the winter's cold, and lowering of the summer's heat in these counties are easily accounted for. In winter when the air was colder than the water, it took a portion of heat from the surface of the water, which being cooled by being thus brought into contact with the cold air, sank and made room for the warmer portions beneath, whilst the heated air rose and flowed over the land. In summer when the air is warmer than the water, much heat becomes latent by the quick evaporation of the water. The water changed in vapour, and mixed with the air as an elastic fluid, passes inland and takes a share in the total pressure of the atmosphere, and is of the utmost importance with reference to barometrical variations.

The pressure of the atmosphere at Greenwich was less than that in the corresponding quarter of the three preceding years.

On first casting our eyes to the column of reduced barometer readings in the subjoined Table, we find but little difference between the numbers at each station. The numbers in May and June are greater than those in April, for all places, except Helston, notwithstanding the temperature of April was much below that of either May or June. In turning our attention the numbers in the same column at the same places in the preceding quarter, we still find the differences small between the numbers month by month from January to June, the numbers at the following month being sometimes larger and sometimes smaller than at the preceding month.

As the temperature increases, the air increases in volume, and consequently ascends, and flows off laterally above, over those places where the temperature is less and the air diminishing in volume. Hence the statical pressure of the column is diminished. On the other hand, as the temperature increases, the evaporation increases, and therefore the mass of water mixed with the air is augmented. Those two changes, occurring at the same time, but acting in opposite directions, have caused the annual variation of the volume of air to be completely masked in the barometer readings, including as they do the variations of vapour pressure. The readings of the barometer as contained in the subjoined Table, represent the height of the mercurial column caused by the joint pressure of the dry air, and the aqueous vapour mixed with it. One part of this column, therefore, is supported by the dry air, the other by the vapour; and it certainly is curious to see how very nearly the loss of weight of one by the influence of heat, is balanced by the increased weight of the other, proceeding from the same cause, so that it is evident we cannot say whether an increase of heat will cause the sums of the pressures of dry air and vapour (commonly called the pressure of the atmosphere) to be augmented or diminished, or in other words, whether the preponderance of weight may be on the side of the water or on that of the air. It is, therefore, evident that to render barometrical observations of value, a separation of the variation of the vapour-atmosphere becomes indispensable in any researches upon the variations (either diurnal or annual) of the atmospheric pressure, and this can be done only by cotemporaneous observations of the barometer, and the dry and wet-bulb thermometers, or instead of the two latter, of Daniell's hygrometer, and these instruments should all be of the best kind.

It is a matter of regret that there are so many omissions of simultaneous observations of these instruments in the subjoined Tables, and also that where such have been made, that so few of the instruments have been compared with standard instruments; these circumstances prevent me from speaking of the results other than in a general sense, or as approximations to truth.

From the numbers, in the following Table, under the head of "Elastic Force of Vapour," it will be seen that the tension of vapour in April was such as to balance more than a quarter of an inch of the mercurial column, and that in May and June, it was little short of four-tenths of an inch.

By turning our attention to the numbers in the next column, in connexion with those obtained in the preceding quarter, the diminution of the volume of air consequent on the increase of temperature is clearly indicated.

The temperature of the dew point at Greenwich was 44°, being lower than in the Spring of 1844, 1845, or 1846 by 3°1; 2°4; and 4°2 respectively.

The degree of humidity of the atmosphere at Greenwich was 0·765, being much less than that of the corresponding quarters of the three preceding years. The sky was rather more clouded than in either of the three preceding years.

The horizontal movement of the air, as deduced from observations, spread over the first five weeks and the last two weeks of the quarter, was 849 miles weekly, being about the average amount.

The temperature of the Thames water was 56°2 by day, and 54°3 by night. The water was on an average 2°0 warmer than the air.

The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer in air at the height of four feet above the ground, and protected as much as possible from radiation, were 85°3 and 24°3, as taken from two-hourly observations; those readings, therefore, are not the true maximum and minimum, unless such happened at one of the hours of observation.

The highest readings of the thermometer whose bulb was placed in the full rays of the sun, and protected from lateral wind striking it, was 114°8; the highest reading of a thermometer placed on grass was 150°—, and the lowest was 14°5; the lowest on flax grass was 8°3.

In April the reading of the thermometer on grass was below 20° on four nights; between 20° and 30° on fifteen nights, and at 32° on two nights. In May it was at and below 32° on seven nights. In June it was below 32° on two nights; and between 32° and 40° on ten nights. Vegetation during the month of April was subjected to frequent low temperatures, and to this time was very backward. From May 9th the temperatures at night were seldom low, and the progress of vegetation was very rapid indeed, and at present the wheat and other grain crops generally promise to be abundant.

QUARTERLY METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

NAMES OF THE PLACES.	Mean Pressure of the Atmosphere of Dry Air reduced to the Level of the Sea.	Mean Temperature of the Air.	Highest Reading of the Thermometer.	Lowest Reading of the Thermometer.	Range of the Thermometer.	WIND.		Mean Amount of Cloud 0 – 10.	RAIN.		Mean Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air.	Mean additional weight of Vapour required to saturate a Cubic Foot of Air.	Mean Degree of Humidity.	Mean whole amount of Water in a Vertical Column of Atmosphere.
						Mean estimated Strength 0 – 6.	General Direction.		Number of Days on which it fell.	Amount Collected.				
	in.	°	°	°	°	°		°		In.	Gr.	Gr.		In.
Helston	29·551	51·3	74·0	29·0	45·0	1·3	S.W.	5·6	30	7·2	4·0	0·5	0·865	4·9
Falmouth	..	50·4	69 0	32·0	37·0	2·0	Variable.	7·1	44	9·4	..	..	..	..
Truro	..	50·5	69·0	34·0	35·0	1·1	S.W. & N.W.	6·0	47	10·6	..	..	..	..
Woodfield, Devon	29·642	52·7	75·0	31·0	44·0	2·2	S.W. & N.E.	..	39	5·1	3·7	0·7	0·767	4·5
Exeter	..	51·5	77·0	30·0	47·0	..	N. & W.	..	28	6·1	..	..	..	..
Brighton, Black Rock	29·650	50·4	76·0	28·0	48·0	..	S.W. & N.E.	5·1	30	..	3·7	0·7	..	4·4
Chichester	29·509	50·8	77·0	30·0	47·0	..	Variable.	..	..	4·0	..	..	..	4·6
Uckfield	(29·707)	52·4	87·0	23·0	64·0	..	S.W. & W.	..	31	4·1	3·9	0·6	0·745	4·7
Saffron Walden	..	51·2	85·0	20·0	65·0	3·1	N.W. & N.E.	5·3	56	4·4	..	..	..	..
Beckington, Somerset	29·650	51 5	84·0	19·0	65·0	2·3	S.W.	5·0	43	5·6	3·8	0·5	0·846	4·6
Rl. Observ., Greenwich	29·602	53·2	85·3	24·3	61·0	..	S.W.	6·5	..	4·5	3·7	0·7	0·765	4·4
Lewisham	..	52·1	87·0	24·0	63·0	..	S.W.	7·0	..	..	3·6	0·6	0·742	4·3
Walworth, Surrey	..	52·0	84·0	27·0	57·0	1·4	S.W.	5·3	41	3·5	3·7	0·6	0·780	4·5
Pool Cottage, Hereford	..	50·2	..	..	..	1·6	Variable.	(1·6)	36	7·4	..	..	..	..
Cardington, nr. Bedford	..	51·0	78·0	28·0	50·0	..	..	..	38	6·1	..	..	..	..
Cambridge Observatory	29·672	52·3	79·9	25·8	54·1	0·2	Variable.	6·0	46	5·6	3·8	0·8	0·825	4·6
Empingham	..	51·1	..	..	..	..	S.W. & N.W.	..	59	6·6	..	..	..	..
Derby	..	49 8	81·0	24·0	57·0	..	Variable.	..	45	9·2	3·5	0·8	0·774	4·2
Highfield House	..	53 1	84·5	28·0	56·5	2·8	W.	5·3	55	8·3	4·1	0·6	0·697	5·0
Liverpool Observatory	29·575	51·9	75·2	30·2	45·0	1·2	S.W. & N.W.	6·6	48	6·7	3·3	1·2	0·836	4·1
Whitehaven	..	49·9	79·0	29·0	50·0	1·9	S.W & N.W.	..	41	8·9	3·6	0·7	0·894	4·3
Durham	29·572	47·9	75·0	27·8	47·2	1·9	..	5·9	37	5·2	3·6	0·4	0·836	4·3
Newcastle	..	47·6	74·5	30·0	44·5	..	S.W. & S.E.	..	40	5·3	3·9	0·3	..	..
North Shields	..	48·2	72·0	31·5	40·5	..	Variable.	..	58	..	..	..	..	..
No. of Column	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

From the numbers in the first column it appears that the volume of air at those places situated near the western coast was less than it was in the interior of the country. At Brighton the reverse appears to have been the case, but I do not know whether any other correction has been applied to the readings of this instrument than that for the expansion of the mercury in the tube; and none of the instruments used near the coast have been compared with standards, so that from the preceding results, I can only infer that such seems to be the case. The mean of all the results in the first column, except that of Uckfield is 29·603 inches, and this may be considered as the pressure of dry air for England, during the quarter ending June 30, 1847.

From the numbers in the second column, we find for the quarter ending June 30, 1847, that the mean temperature of the counties of Cornwall and Devonshire was 51°3, and for the remaining counties, excepting those N. of latitude 54°, was 51°4, and that the mean temperature of Durham, Newcastle, and North Shields was 47°9.

The range of the temperature has been different in different places, according to their latitude and locality. At all places situated near the sea it has been very much smaller than at those places having the same, or even more northern latitude, but situated inland. The average quarterly range in Cornwall and Devonshire was 41°6, but at two of the stations it was 4° and 6° respectively, smaller than this amount. At all places in England, south of latitude 52°, excepting those in the vicinity of the sea, the range was the greatest, being 62°5, and it was within this space the highest and lowest readings in the quarter occurred, being 87° and 19° respectively. The extreme range of temperature in England during the quarter was therefore 68°. The average range of those places situated between the latitude 52° and 55° was about 56°. Between 53° and 54° there was no station, and at about 55° it seems to have been about 43° only.

As far as we can infer from the numbers in the sixth column, it would seem that the velocity of the wind has been nearly uniform throughout the country, (the number at Cambridge is evidently erroneous); and from the seventh column we find that the mean direction has been S.W. From the numbers in the eighth column the distribution of cloud has been nearly the same at all parts of the country, and such as to cover less than three-fifths of the whole sky.

The fall of rain has been the largest in the counties of Cornwall and Devon, yet the amounts collected at Hereford, Derby, Nottingham, and Whitehaven have been nearly as large. At nearly all the other places the amount is about one-half of that of those places. Near the southern coast the fall has been the smallest in amount.

The weight of vapour in a certain mass of air was the greatest near the sea-coast, and the additional quantity required to saturate the same mass of air was the smallest at those places; also the degree of humidity was the greatest, and the water held in solution was consequently the largest. At places inland the reverse of the above results is generally shown, and where it is not it arises from the dry and wet bulb thermometers not being good, or improperly placed, and such appears to be particularly the case at Beckington, Cambridge, Highfield House, Newcastle, and North Shields.

The average weight of a cubic foot of air was about 533 grains.

REVENUE.

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain in the Years and Quarters ending 10*th October,* 1846 *and* 1847 ; *showing the Increas or Decrease thereof.—(Continued from page* 285.)

Sources of Revenue.	Years ending 10th October.			
	1846.	1847.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	18,150,933	18,418,157	267,224	....
Excise	12,251,932	12,092,018	....	159,914
Stamps	6,983,129	7,135,378	152,249	....
Taxes	4,238,560	4,329,677	91,117	....
Property Tax	5,332,157	5,438,453	106,296	....
Post Office	802,000	859,000	57,000	....
Crown Lands	115,000	67,000	....	48,000
Miscellaneous	1,324,548	202,837	....	153,208
Total Ordinary Revenue	49,198,259	48,542,520	673,886	361,122
China Money	....	....	....	968,503
Imprest and other Moneys	224,747	217,912	....	6,835
Repayments of Advances	1,172,141	792,447	....	379,694
Total Income	50,595,147	49,552,879	673,886	1,716,154
	Deduct Increase			673,886
	Decrease on the Year			1,042,268

Sources of Revenue.	Quarters ending 10th October.			
	1846.	1847.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	5,310,835	4,936,644	....	374,191
Excise	4,181,926	3,539,946	....	641,980
Stamps	1,774,364	1,707,945	....	66,419
Taxes	209,940	213,885	3,945	....
Property Tax	1,972,128	1,918,645	....	53,483
Post Office	217,000	222,000	5,000	....
Crown Lands	45,000	....	....	45,000
Miscellaneous	405,554	73,126	....	104,784
Total Ordinary Revenue	14,116,747	12,612,191	8,945	1,285,857
China Money	....	....	....	227,644
Imprest and other Moneys	33,815	43,537	9,722	....
Repayments of Advances	199,882	187,486	....	12,396
Total Income	14,350,444	12,843,214	18,667	1,525,897
	Deduct Increase			18,667
	Decrease on the Quarter			£1,507,230

Consolidated Fund Operations.—The total income brought to this account in the quarter ending 10th Oct., 1847, was 13,774,031*l.* The total charge upon it was 7,791,665*l.*, leaving a surplus of 5,982,366*l.* The amount of Exchequer Bills issued to meet the charge on the Consolidated Fund for the quarter ending 5th July, 1847, and paid off out of the growing produce of that fund for the quarter ending 10th Oct. 1847, after deducting 670,000*l.* paid off out of the Sinking Fund, was 126,939*l.*

The surplus of revenue, after providing for the charges on the Consolidated Fund, and the payment of Supply Services, in the quarter ending 10th October, 1847, was 729,195*l.*

CORN.

Average Prices of Corn per Imperial Quarter in England and Wales, during each Week of the Third Quarter of 1847; *together with the Average Prices for the whole Quarter.—(Continued from p.* 286.)

Returns received at the Corn Office, 1847.	Wheat.				Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
	Weekly Average		Aggregate Average of Six Weeks regulating Duty.		Weekly Average		Weekly Average		Weekly Average		Weekly Average		Weekly Average	
Weeks ending 1847.	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
July 3	87	1	93	6	51	11	32	10	65	0	54	9	56	8
10	82	3	90	2	48	8	31	11	61	9	53	0	55	10
17	74	0	85	10	46	11	29	7	67	9	52	1	53	8
24	75	6	83	8	45	8	30	5	59	1	51	6	53	0
31	77	3	81	3	45	3	31	1	57	1	54	8	46	6
August 7	75	5	78	7	43	11	31	1	52	2	54	1	47	5
14	66	10	75	3	40	7	29	1	40	2	54	5	42	10
21	62	6	71	11	38	11	28	9	35	5	53	2	40	4
28	60	4	69	8	37	9	27	4	34	7	53	3	39	11
Sept. 4	56	8	66	6	36	3	25	5	33	9	51	10	42	1
11	51	4	62	2	33	1	24	7	32	4	47	7	43	2
18	49	6	57	10	32	1	22	5	33	2	42	11	41	1
25	53	6	55	8	31	10	23	0	35	2	42	5	44	4
Average of the Quarter	67	1	74	9	40	11	28	3	46	8	51	2	46	8

Foreign and Colonial Wheat and Flour imported in each of the Months ending 5th July, 5th August, and 5th September, 1847; *the Quantities upon which Duties have been paid for Home Consumption during the same Months; and the Quantities remaining in Bond at the close of them.—(Continued from p.* 286.)

WHEAT.

Months ending.	Imported.			Quantities entered for Home Consumption.			In Bond at the Month's end.		
	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.	Foreign	Colonial.	Total.	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.
1847	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.
5th July	195,236	1,765	197,004	195,290	1,766	197,056	5,733	25	5,758
5th Aug.	388,579	20,971	409,550	388,580	20,971	409,551	5,733	25	5,758
5th Sept.	403,501	36,082	439,583	403,501	36,082	439,583	5,733	25	5,758

WHEAT-FLOUR.

Months ending.	Imported.			Quantities entered for Home Consumption.			In Bond at the Month's end.		
	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.
1847	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
5th July	451,656	11,362	463,018	450,624	11,362	461,986	21,117	2,118	23,236
5th Aug.	582,976	73,196	656,172	582,983	73,196	656,179	21,111	2,118	23,229
5th Sept,	1,005,928	357,978	1,363,906	1,006,362	357,978	1,364,340	20,677	2,118	22,795

CURRENCY.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act of the 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the Weeks ending on Saturday, the 24th July, the 21st August, and the 18th September, 1847.—*(Continued from p.* 287.)

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	Weeks ending		
	24th July, 1847	21st Aug., 1847.	18th Sept., 1847
	£	£	£
Notes issued	23,119,150	22,614,940	22,205,405
Government Debt	11,015 100	11,015,100	11,015,100
Other Securities	2,984,900	2,984,900	2,984,900
Gold Coin and Bullion	7,790,384	7,545,734	7,182,375
Silver Bullion	1,328,766	1,069,206	1,023,030
Total	23,119,150	22,614,940	22,205,405

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	14,553,000	14,553,000
Rest	3,596,877	3,734,352	4,020,878
Public Deposits	4,503,516	6,830,836	8,749,178
Other Deposits	8,326,425	6,931,036	7,185,073
Seven Day and other Bills	849,640	816,159	816,722
Total	31,829,458	32,865,383	35,324,851
Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuities	11,636,340	11,636 340	11,636,340
Other Securities	15,325,476	16,116,345	18,740,486
Notes	4,216,445	4,488,020	4,272,940
Gold and Silver Coin	651,197	624,678	675,085
Total	31,829,458	32,865,383	35,324,851

COUNTRY BANKS.

Average Aggregate Amount of Promissory Notes of Country Banks, which have been in Circulation in the United Kingdom, distinguishing the several Banks, or Classes of Banks by which issued in each part of the Kinadom, during the weeks ending 19*th June,* 17*th July, and* 14*th August,* 1847.—*(Continued from p.* 287.)

Banks.	19th June, 1847.	17th July, 1847.	14th Aug. 1847.
England—Private Banks	4,386,282	4,339,088	4,258,380
Joint Stock Banks	3,088,442	3,034,021	2,991,351
Scotland—Chartered, Private, and Joint Stock Banks	3,647,314	3,495,921	3,455,651
Ireland—Bank of Ireland	3,327,400	3,232,475	3,107,100
Private and Joint Stock Banks	2,137,551	2,024,903	1,990,115
Total	16,586,989	16,126,408	15,802,597

BANKRUPTCY.

An Analysis of the Bankruptcies in England and Wales, gazetted in each Month of the Quarter ending September 30, 1847; *showing the Counties and Branches of Industry in which they have occurred.*—(*Continued from p.* 288.)

COUNTIES.	July.	August.	Sept.
Metropolis	26	23	34
Bedford	1	1	....
Berks	....	....	....
Bucks	....	....	....
Cambridge	2	4	....
Cheshire	2	1	1
Cornwall	....	....	....
Cumberland	....	....	....
Derby	1	2	2
Devon	5	1	1
Dorset	....	....	1
Durham	3	1	2
Essex	2	2	....
Gloucester	4	2	4
Hants	3	5	2
Hereford	....	2	1
Hertford	....	....	....
Huntingdon	....	....	....
Kent	2	1	3
Lancashire	20	18	21
Leicester	2	3	....
Lincoln	....	1	....
Middlesex (exclusive of the Metropolis)	5	6	12
Monmouth	1	....	1
Norfolk	1	2	2
Northampton	....	....	....
Northumberland	....	3	2
Nottingham	4	3	2
Oxford	1	....	....
Rutland	....	1	....
Salop	....	....	....
Somerset (including Bristol)	5	3	3
Stafford	....	1	2
Suffolk	4	2	2
Surrey (exclusive of the Metropolis)	8	....	1
Sussex	....	2	2
Warwick	5	3	9
Westmoreland	....	....	1
Wilts	1	2	3
Worcester	1	2	2
York (East Riding)	7	3	....
,, (North Riding)	1	....	3
,, (West Riding	2	6	8
Wales	3	1	2
Total	122	107	128

TRADES.	July.	August.	Sept.
Agriculture and connected Trades.			
Farmers	1	1	1
Agricultural Implement Makers, &c.	....	1	3
Corn Factors	1	....	2
Millers and Malsters	1	2	2
Hop Merchants	....	....	....
Brewers	2	4	5
Horse and Cattle Dealers, and Woolstaplers	4	1	....
Mining and connected Trades.			
Mining Firms	....	....	....
Blasting Works	....	1	....
Manufactures.			
Woollen Manufacturers	3	3	1
Cotton ,,	4	2	....
Linen ,,	....	3	1
Silk ,,	1	1	1
Printers and Dyers	....	....	....
Lace Manufacturers	....	....	1
Hosiery ,,	....	3	5
Hardware ,,	6	1	8
Earthenware ,,	1	....	....
Glass ,,	2	....	1
Paper ,,	....	2	2
Builders	13	5	7
Miscellaneous Manufacturers	16	20	23
Commerce.			
Bankers and Merchants	4	8	12
Shipowners, Warehousemen, Brokers, and Wholesale Dealers generally	4	2	6
Retail and Handicraft Trades.			
Bakers	3	2	3
Butchers	1	....	1
Corn and Hay Dealers	....	2	....
Innkeepers and Victuallers	10	6	17
Wine and Spirit Merchants	4	4	....
Dealers in Grocery, Drugs, and Spices	20	14	7
Makers of, and Dealers in, Clothing	8	3	8
Makers of, and Dealers in, Furniture	....	....	2
Coach Builders	2	1	2
Miscellaneous	11	15	7
Total	122	107	128